

ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

No. 2

Central Board of the U. F. A. For 1926



Back Row, left to right—J. E. Sutherland, Hanna (Acadia); B. C. McDaniel, White (Medicine Hat); G. H. Biggs, Elmore (Red Deer); S. Lunn, Fletcher Creek (Macleod); H. Hanson, Namaka (Bow River); A. Craig, Wembley (Peace River North). Middle Row, left to right—J. A. Johansen, Woolford (Lethbridge); E. E. Rogers, Wapiti (Athabasca); H. Critchlow, Barrhead (Peace River South); G. E. Brown, Camrose (Camrose); Glen Storie, N. Edmonton (East and West Edmonton); A. Leman, Fort Saskatchewan (Vegreville); S. J. Ewing, Calgary (East and West Calgary). Front Row, left to right—A. F. Aitken, Mayntown (Battle River); H. E. G. H. Schofield, Crossfield, Vice-President; Mrs. E. E. Gann, New Lindsay, President U. F. W. A.; H. W. Wood, Carstairs, President; Mrs. F. E. Wynne, Calgary; Mrs. J. W. Field, Wainwright; E. E. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin (Wetaskiwin). Messrs. Aitken, Lunn and McDaniel are members of the Executive Committee.

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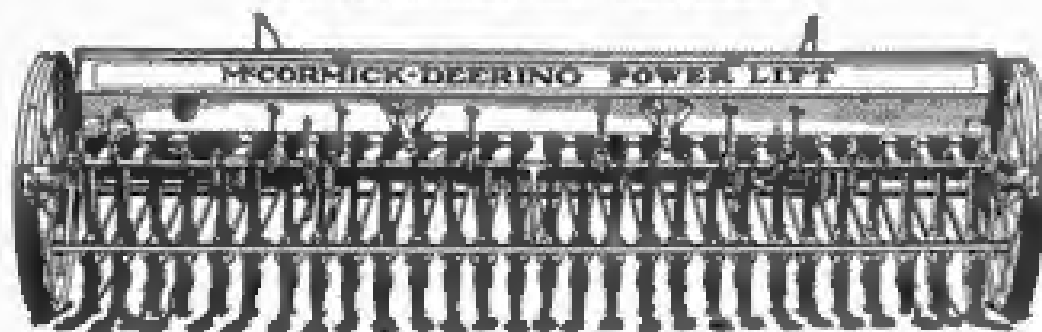
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CIRCULATION

Average paid circulation
Average 6 months ending Jan. 2—21,727

THE
U. F. A.

Published by
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

REGISTERED OFFICE
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Editor:
W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

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EDITORIAL

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
FOR THE YEAR 1926

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H. E. S. H. SCHLESFIELD.....Crossfield

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ACTING SECRETARY-TREASURER—Miss F. Selkman, Calgary.

THE EIGHTEENTH CONVENTION

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Calgary last month, came at the close of a year in which the energies of the organization have been engaged, in the main, in two enterprises of first-class importance—the launching of the new Co-operative Marketing Pools and, for a period of several weeks, the Federal general election campaign. The Convention will be remembered as one of the most harmonious and the most tolerant, and in some respects the most vital in the history of the organization. There were no matters of a seriously controversial sort before the delegates, but the debating was keen, and the delegates throughout the greater part of the four days' sessions, concentrated upon the practical problems of democratic organization, with steady orderly progress towards improved conditions as the end in view.

Though the membership of 1924 was not fully maintained during the difficult period through which the Association has recently passed, the representation was somewhat greater than a year ago. There was abundant evidence of a deterioration, obviously widespread throughout the Province, to make 1926 a year of energetic organization, and there is every reason to expect that the numerical strength of the U. F. A. will be much increased during the next few months. It is significant that the membership of the Association

received a very marked fillip during the period of the Federal general election, which proved in every way a stimulating influence. In spite of the fact that the election was called at the farmers' busiest season, the receipts of membership dues at this time took a sudden upward turn. The effect of this period of concentrated activity on a single great task is still felt.

While the general election campaign lasted only a few weeks, the organization of the new Pools was the work of many months, in which officers and members in all branches of the Association were vigorously engaged. Undoubtedly the drives which were carried on for the Pools diverted some attention for the time being from the building up of the membership of this organization.

In this respect, while the establishment of the Pools is essentially U. F. A. work, while in fact, the U. F. A. has been the educational force which has made all co-operative marketing enterprises possible, and while it has been through the instrumentality of the U. F. A. that the Pools have been brought into being, the carrying out of Pool organization has not served directly to build up U. F. A. membership, as the political undertakings which remain strictly under U. F. A. auspices have always done. There can be no doubt, however, that the role of the Association as the inspiration and primarily the instrument by which the new enterprises have been brought into being, has brought increased confidence in the U. F. A. among the farmers throughout the Province, and this should result in a large numerical increase in the Association during the current year.

The Convention adopted by unanimous vote a resolution submitted by the Peace River U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association, to the effect that "the time is now opportune to begin an extensive drive for an increased membership in our organization." An important recommendation made by the Camrose Local, and adopted by the Convention, was to the effect that members should, at their convenience, and their own option, sign special authorization slips, directing that their dues should be deducted from receipts in any Pool in which they are interested.

THE DECISIVE ROLE

The more persistently the party press proclaims the terrible dangers which have arisen from the circumstance that no political party has a clear majority in the House of Commons, the more clearly is it demonstrated in the news reports from Ottawa that this very circumstance is the one hope of all progressive-minded people throughout the Dominion.

The King Government, inherently reactionary, has been compelled to add to its program a number of measures of a progressive character, just because it lacks a majority and is dependent upon the votes of the Farmer and Labor members in order to remain in power. For a time, while the issue of the division lobby remained in doubt, the Conservative party also was prepared to flirt with progressive ideas.

It will be impossible to convince any student of public affairs that any measures in the interests of the great masses of the people of Canada would have received serious consideration from either political party, had it been able to command a clear majority in the House.

The session is not as yet far advanced, and there is some uncertainty as to what may come out of it. But if constructive progressive legislation should result, the public, who read the reports in the daily press, will have no doubt as to the reason for it. Citizens who make a practice of reading *Massard*, the official report of proceedings in the Commons, will be provided with the most complete evidence of the value of the decisive role which the Farmer members are in a position to play.

Meighen Amendment Would Have Created Precedent in Conflict With Basic Principles of the U.F.A.

Far-reaching Effect on Future Parliamentary Practice Aimed at in Amendment at Opening of Session—Would Have Given Added Strength to Old Party System

By ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.

It has fallen to my lot to be the first of the Federal members of the United Farmers of Alberta to contribute an article for "The U.F.A." As there have been so many rumors afloat regarding our activities since our arrival in Ottawa, the members of our organization would no doubt like to have some account of our actions.

WILL RETAIN IDENTITY AS U. F. A. UNIT

The U. F. A. Federal members have formed their Parliamentary group unit as in former years. The officials of the group are the same as last year. The group will at all times retain its organization and identity as a U. F. A. unit, irrespective of its efforts to co-operate with other groups for legislative purposes.

We were invited to attend a conference composed of Progressive, U. F. O. and U. F. A. groups, to ascertain if it was possible to find a common ground for co-operative effort in the interests of good legislation. We were informed that the Progressives were organized on a Provincial basis; each unit having jurisdiction within its own sphere and not being responsible in any way to other Provincial units. It was felt that our efforts to co-operate would be more effective if we had some form of House organization in order to stimulate co-operative action. With this end in view, Mr. Forke was retained as House leader and Mr. Spencer was appointed secretary. Mr. Spencer will also act as whip in the House when necessary. Each unit elected its representative to the executive committee. The U. F. A. group is represented on the executive by the chairman of the unit. There is a distinct understanding that each group retains its identity and that the House organization is only for the purpose of co-ordinating our efforts on questions of legislation.

PARTY LEADERS ASKED TO STATE POSITION

Consideration was given to a legislative program. In discussing the proposed program it was found that there were only slight differences of opinion as to what should constitute its most important features. Realizing that as neither of the two old parties had a working majority in Parliament, under our party system it was therefore impossible for one or the other to carry on the business of the session without a substantial measure of support from our groups, it was decided that Mr. Forke communicate with Mr. King "the Premier" and Mr. Meighen "the leader of the opposition", asking them to state as definitely as possible their attitude with regard to the following matters:

1. The Tariff.
2. The Hudson Bay Railway.

In the first of a series of articles by U. F. A. members of Parliament, Robert Gardiner, M.P., Chairman of the U. F. A. group, outlines the plan of co-operation with other Farmer members adopted by our members at Ottawa. "Each group retains its identity—House organization is only for the purpose of co-ordinating our efforts for purposes of legislation," states Mr. Gardiner. He also indicated the far-reaching consequences, damaging to the U. F. A. plan of action, which would have resulted from the adoption of the Meighen amendment at the opening of the session.

Subsequent articles from the other Alberta members will appear in "The U. F. A." during the session in the following order: L. H. Jeliff, M.P.; E. J. Garland, M.P.; W. T. Lucas, M.P.; G. G. Coyle, M.P.; A. M. Boustiller, M.P.; G. M. Kennedy, M.P.; A. Speakman, M.P. Owing to other heavy duties, H. E. Spencer, M.P., Secretary of the U. F. A. group and of the House organization of the whole body of Farmer members, will be unable to contribute.

3. The Peace River Outlet.
4. Mountain Differential.
5. Statutory Freight Rates on Grain and Flour.
6. Public Ownership of National Railways.
7. The Income Tax.
8. Rural Credits.
9. Transfer of Natural Resources to the Prairie Provinces.



ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.
Chairman of the U. F. A. Parliamentary Group

10. Trade Relations with the United States.

11. A National Coal Policy.
12. Revolution of Soldier Settlement Lands.
13. Co-operative Marketing.
14. The Alternative Vote.

Each party leader was informed that a similar request had been forwarded to the other, both were invited to send an early reply, preferably before the speech from the throne was read. The replies of these gentlemen will be available in due course.

SOME FORMALITIES WHICH MIGHT BE ELIMINATED

Parliament was opened on January 7th. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod delivered a message to the Commons, commanding our attendance in the chamber of the Senate. We were informed by the deputy to the Governor-General that His Excellency would not declare the cause of calling this Parliament because the Commons had not elected the Speaker. We had to tramp back to the Commons chamber, where we proceeded to elect the Speaker, adjourn and wait until the following day to hear the speech from the throne read by the Governor-General. It is conceivable that many of these formalities—whose only value is their historic background—could be very well eliminated and much time saved in the despatch of business.

The following day we were again called to the Senate chamber, when the Governor-General read the speech from the throne. As the speech from the throne is still under discussion I will leave it for the writer of the next article to deal with. On the return to the House of Commons, Mr. Lapointe, who is the leader of the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, moved the following motion:

That in the opinion of this House, in view of the recent general elections, the Government was justified in retaining office and in summoning Parliament; and the Government is entitled to retain office unless defeated by a vote of this House equivalent to a vote of want of confidence.

THE FIREWORKS BEGIN IN THE COMMONS

A point of order was raised; namely, that notice of motion had not been given. After discussion, the Speaker asked to be allowed to defer giving his ruling until Monday. Mr. Lapointe then moved "That the speech of His Excellency the Governor-General be taken into consideration on Monday next." Then the fireworks started. Mr. Meighen moved an amendment. The paragraphs in the amendment that are of the most importance are as follows:

That the party represented in the last Parliament by His Majesty's opposition secured in said election by far the largest

(Continued on page 21)

Concentration Upon Constructive Policies Characterizes Eighteenth Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

Co-operative Marketing and Public Affairs Feature Discussions at Farmers' Parliament — Attendance of Delegates Slightly Larger Than Last Year, and Including Many Visitors Totals Nearly a Thousand — Efficiency in Action Combined With Loyalty to Spirit of Movement Sought by Delegates

Concentrating upon matters of vital practical importance, and dealing, with thoughtful consideration, with the problems which confront the primary producers of this Province as producers and citizens, delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary, from January 15th to 22nd, engaged in one of the least controversial and perhaps the most constructive Farmers' Parliament in the history of the organization.

No more harmonious gathering of the organized farmers of Alberta has been known, though the proceedings were characterized by keen and effective debate. The abiding vitality of the organization which has set as its aim the building up of intelligent democratic action on the social, economic and political fields was very clearly manifest. The determination of the delegates to combine efficiency in action with loyalty to the spirit of the movement was apparent throughout the four days' sessions. There was abundant evidence that the campaigns launched against the U. F. A. in the fall of last year, and not yet ended, have served to rally the farmers' forces for new advances. The strength and cohesion of the movement gained more complete recognition from onlookers of the press than upon any former occasion. And there were many indications among the citizens of Calgary who followed the proceedings with interest, of a deeper understanding and closer sympathy with the aims of the U. F. A. than have ever been displayed in the past.

Co-operative marketing, the subject which has engaged the practical attention of the Association during the past year more continuously than any other, occupied a prominent place in the deliberations. The weathering of the storm of the Federal general election of 1935 had evidently strengthened the conviction of the farmers that the method which they have followed in entering the field of political action is the only method which can ensure lasting success and continued progress. Full confidence was expressed in Premier Brownlee and the U. F. A. Government, and the address in which, on the closing night of the Convention, the Premier ably summarized the work of the past four years, was received with an outburst of enthusiasm such as no ordinary political speech, devoted to party recrimination, could call forth in a gathering of organized farmers in this Province.

ENERGY DIVERTED TO POOL ORGANIZATION

As indicated in the report of the Central Board, published on another page, concentration of the Association in all parts of the Province upon the principal task of the year—the launching of the three new Pools—diverted much energy in 1935 from the organization work of the parent Association, in order that there was no interruption, mainly de-

U. F. A. CENTRAL BOARD COMMITTEES FOR 1936

CO-OPERATIVE—E. Lunn, G. E. Ross, H. Hanson.
EDUCATION—Mrs. R. B. Gynn, Mrs. Field and Mr. Johansen.
TRANSPORTATION—H. E. G. H. Scholesfield, H. Critchlow, E. E. Rogers.
NEWSPAPER—H. W. Wood, H. E. G. H. Scholesfield, W. N. Smith.
BANKING AND CREDIT—A. F. Atken, J. K. Sutherland, H. Hanson.
SENIOR COMMITTEE ON JUNIOR WORK—H. E. G. H. Scholesfield (convenor), A. F. Atken, Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser.

The Executive Committee will be the committee on the Central Office.

pendent on the U. F. A. for their success, might be brought into being. This diversion of energy caused some falling off in the paid-up membership of the U. F. A. for the time being. It was noteworthy that in spite of this circumstance, the representation at the convention slightly exceeded that of last year, 488 delegates being registered, as compared with 486 in 1935. Including the farmer visitors who were present from all parts of the Province, the attendance was in the neighborhood of a thousand, while frequently during the day, and at every evening session, the large Central Methodist Church was crowded to the furthest seat in the gallery by delegates, visitors and a very considerable body of citizens of Calgary who followed the proceedings with interest.

The Social Night in the Hudson's Bay rooms on the Monday evening preceding the opening day was largely attended, and formed one of the features of Convention week. The tent of the Central Methodist Church, in which the Convention was held, was covered by the fund raised by citizens of Calgary, restaurant and hotel owners and others, and contributed to by the municipality itself, while the surplus left after these expenditures had been met was sufficient to pay for the cost of broadcasting. A vote of thanks to these citizens was adopted by the Convention.

On the opening day, at 3:30, President Wood took the chair, so promptly, in fact, that the Provincial and civic representatives who were on the program for addresses had not yet arrived when their turn on the program came—a circum-

stance which led Mayor Webster of Calgary, in his address of welcome delivered during the morning, to remark that "if those who talk about a decline in the efficiency of the U. F. A. had been here today, and seen the efficient manner in which you got under way, promptly on time, as few conventions do, they would have found their belief severely shaken."

President Wood at the outset called for the election of a chairman, and O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., speaker of the Assembly, was immediately nominated, but stated with regret that he would be unable to act. Hugh Critchlow, one of the chairmen of last year, was then nominated, Messrs. A. B. Claypool, M.L.A.; George McLachlan, M.L.A. and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., being added to the list, and all, with the exception of Mr. Andrews, who was unable to do so, presiding in turn throughout the week.

LT. GOVERNOR ECHERT IN PRAISE OF U.F.A. LEADERSHIP

Lieutenant-Governor William Echert, whose address of welcome followed the presentation of President Wood's annual address, expressed his appreciation of the great privilege which, he said, had fallen to his lot. The U. F. A., he believed, was bringing concrete results in better conditions for the farmers. His honor called attention to a recent statement of the president of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations of the United States, to the effect that the farmers of the Canadian West had far surpassed their fellow farmers of the republic, in the development of co-operative marketing. He was glad to see the farmers of Canada establishing their own co-operative marketing enterprises. "I think your success is due," he added, "to the splendid leadership which you have had in this Province. Without any attempt at flattery, I do not think there is a Province in the Dominion of Canada today that has been favored with the able leadership that you have in this Province. I think you ought to feel proud of it."

CANNOT AFFORD TO REST ON OUR OARS

Conveying greetings from the Government, in the absence of Premier Brownlee, who could not attend the Convention until later in the week, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, said that the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was valuable evidence of the impression which the work done by the farmers of Alberta had made upon one who saw things from the outside. If there had been no

WHEAT POOL DELIVERY CHECKING COUPONS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO HEAD OFFICE AT ONCE

Co-operation of all members is requested in forwarding any Delivery Checking Coupons, which may still be held, to Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool, 228 Loughhead Building, Calgary, AT ONCE for checking against deliveries in preparation for an Interim Payment when authorized.

U. F. A. Alberta would have been in a very bad condition today. "We have not reached the place where we can rest on our arms," added Mr. Reid. "If we just think of what we can give to the upbuilding of this Province and its institutions, the limit to what we can accomplish is very distant indeed. I hope that this organization will go from strength to strength."

Mayor Webster, declaring that he was himself vitally interested in farming, "though," he remarked humorously, "I farm by proxy," said that the eyes of the people of the Province would be turned to the U. F. A. Convention for the four days' sessions. In behalf of the people of Calgary, he gave the delegates a most cordial welcome to the city.

MRS. GUNN ON INHERENT VIGOR OF MOVEMENT

In a forceful and eloquent address, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U. F. W. A., discussed the accomplishments of the Association during the past year, and its tasks for the future.

"To the casual observer," she said, "the record of 1925 may not present features of special significance, but a careful analysis indicates that we have, in fact, passed successfully through a period of danger possibly greater than any in our history. In this connection, our Women's Section and the U. F. A. are inextricably inter-related. We have the same periods of expansion, of renewed activity, and of increased interest, and the corresponding periods of lethargy and inactivity and depression. This latter condition is the one from which as an organization we are now just emerging.

"In taking a bird's-eye view of the history of our movement, it would appear that seasonal changes, with which we are so familiar in our farming operations, are no less clearly defined in the development of group activity. There is the spring-time of the year, when we are stirred to fresh activity, when the ploughing is done, and the seed is in the ground, and new growth is envisaged 'in a multitude of germinating minds.' Then follow the days of summer, with their orderly growth and development, and rich promises of days to come. With autumn we reach the apex of interest, and activity, and enterprise, and achievement. The harvest is garnered. The year's work is finished. But ahead lie the snows, and storms, and winds of winter, the cheerless days of reaction, and the long cold nights of apathy and indifference. In the rigor of these winter months, it is but to be expected that some of the ill and feeble will succumb. Others, fearful of the difficulties and dangers of this uninviting period, will crawl into caves and hibernate. But those in the full vigor of health will successfully combat the severity of the temperature and refuse to be covered by blustering blizzards.

"This inherent strength and vigor was undoubtedly demonstrated in the Federal session of the fall of 1925, when our people at their period of greatest inactivity, reaffirmed with quiet determination their continued adherence to the principle of democratic political action.

"As we take stock of our position at this time, we find we are at the close of a winter that has been long and severe. But everywhere are signs that yield quiet satisfaction. Already is apparent that impetus to new activity

which comes with the lengthening days. The sunshine lures from their lairs the erstwhile hibernants. And everywhere in the mind of our membership is apparent that kindling of the imagination, which is ever the open sesame to still greater achievements."

PROUD THAT ALBERTA HAS TAKEN THE LEAD

Mrs. Gunn went on to deal with the organization of the Egg and Poultry Pool, in which the chief interest of the farm women had been centred throughout the year. During the organization months, she said, executive and directors had pre-ruled expenses between the Pool accounts and the U. F. W. A., thus keeping these accounts down to the minimum. "We are proud of the fact," the U. F. W. A. President added, "that in this department as in others, Alberta has taken the lead, inasmuch as our Egg and Poultry Pool is the first in the Dominion to function on a Province-wide basis." After three months' operation, difficulties incidental to the beginning of any marketing enterprise were being cleared away. Two things stood out pre-eminently—first that the membership must be increased and consolidated to reduce handling charges to the lowest possible figure to the individual member, and second, the importance of educational work in the possibilities of this branch of the farming industry as a business undertaking, rather than, as too frequently it was considered to be, an unimportant side-line.

"We feel," said Mrs. Gunn, "that just as our men 'made history' in 1923 with the inception of the Wheat Pool, so have our women this year, through the organization of the Egg and Poultry Pool, made possible a new era of increased interest and prosperity to rural homes."

CO-OPERATION SHOULD BE THE UNDERLYING MOTIVE

Mrs. Gunn said she believed that the past year would stand out as the particular time in which the farm women turned to the deeply significant aspects of what constitutes education. It had been studied from the concept of "complete living", a concept which Mrs. Parley in past years had strongly emphasized in her discussion on this subject. That the spirit of co-operation and service should be the underlying, animating force in education was becoming increasingly recognized in all parts of the world. "The long pages of history," she said, "reveal the upward struggle of all the human family from the time when man first emerged from the primal forest, and lifted his eyes to the stars, to the world of today, in which the minds of men concentrate on the problem of ushering in a new era of equality of opportunity for all the people; in which they struggle to liberate the energies and creative thought and effort of mankind from the waste and misery and utter futility of war."

SURPLUS OF \$541.35 FOR YEAR 1925

The financial statements of the Association, which were presented following the adoption of the report of the Central Board (printed elsewhere in this issue) showed a surplus for the year of \$541.35. The sources of revenue, totalling \$29,764.23, included dues from U. F. A. Locals, \$17,350.50; from U. F. W. A. Locals, \$4,268.20; from women in U. F. A. Locals, \$118; dues from Juniors in U. F. A. Locals, \$105.00; dues from

Junior Locals, \$303; members at large, \$26, and life membership fees, \$120, a total under this heading of \$22,494.50. Arrears paid in 1925 totalled \$1,053.29; donations \$2,737.25, including U. G. G. grant of \$3,717.25; sundry items of revenue \$2,447.33. General expenses for the year totalled \$4,823.58, including meetings of U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Boards and Executives, and the President's expenses of \$801.69 and the U. F. W. A. President's expenses of \$479.10. Organization expenses for the year were \$2,454.19; committees' expenses \$1,472.33. Central Office expenses totalled \$7,936.23.

In answer to a question by one of the delegates it was stated that the President had not accepted his salary from the Association, and that the Vice-president also received no salary.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF JUNIOR BRANCH

In an able report on the work of the Junior Branch, ably presented, Donald Cameron, Jr., President, said that there had been during the year a marked increase in the membership of the branch, which was coming to the front as one of the most active and constructive of farm young people's organizations in the West. In the course of his visits to Locals in various parts of the Province within the past three years, Mr. Cameron had found a marked difference in the spirit which prevailed where Junior branches were organized, and where no such branches existed, the former being in almost every case more progressive and enthusiastic than the others.

"Junior organization received a great impetus after the Annual Convention last year, when provision was made in the budget for a sum of \$250 to be spent on Junior work by the Junior president," added the speaker. "This sum was later augmented by another \$50 after the July Board meeting, and I am glad to be able to report that to date this sum has enabled me to address 55 meetings, covering a territory between St. Paul de Metis in the north and Cardston in the south. During the course of these meetings, I organized 14 new Locals, as well as reorganizing several others, bringing in approximately 100 new members."

UNIVERSITY WEEK AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

The report went on to deal with the Annual University Week and Junior Conference, which, Mr. Cameron said, was one of the various ways in which the unity of the organization could be strengthened. There was an increase in attendance in 1925 of 25 per cent, as compared with the previous year. At the business session, an offer of free reading courses for Junior Locals was made by the Minister of Education and accepted. In conjunction with the courses the Minister of Agriculture had offered a series of scholarships. The Junior Branch efficiency contest was proving very popular.

Mr. Cameron believed that the wisdom of leaving the appointment of supervisors to the Juniors themselves was debatable. It was through supervision that the Junior organization could be kept upon the right track.

The financial statement, and the financial statement of the official organ of the Association, "The U. F. A.," were adopted by the Convention. The detailed report of the Newspaper Committee, which was adopted at the opening of the afternoon session, together with a fur-

that report upon future plans for the extension of the usefulness of the paper will be dealt with separately.

In discussion of the report of the Banking and Credit Committee, John Galloway called attention to the action taken by the Alberta Government in the matter of rural credits, and said that the Government should be congratulated on the promptitude with which they had set themselves to the solution of this problem. This report also will be separately dealt with.

REPORT OF C. C. A. PRESENTED BY SECRETARY

Reporting on the activities of the Canadian Council of Agriculture during the past year, John W. Ward, Secretary, said that among other accomplishments the Council had succeeded in inducing the Federal Minister of Finance to distribute the surplus funds from the Canada Wheat Board of 1914 to the Provincial Governments, and it was announced that Alberta's share of this fund was \$112,000. Mr. Ward answered a number of questions in regard to the work of the Council. Several delegates spoke in critical terms of the action of a member of the Council who, they suggested, had opposed in the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture amendments to the Canada Grain Act sought in the interests of the Wheat Pools. S. Cates, Fairview Local, recalled the statement of Mr. Thorsell, of Nanitoba, that support for certain amendments was first approved in behalf of the Council, but subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Ward's report dealt in a very comprehensive way with the work of the past year. He denied that the Council was dominated by the commercial companies, stating that these companies had only eight representatives, as compared with 25 from the other farmers' organizations.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON PROPOSED PREAMBLE

A spirited debate took place on the first resolution on the order paper, a proposed preamble to the U. F. A. Constitution submitted by Medicine Hat Federal Constituency Association, and sponsored by Carl Axelson, of Singville, seconded by R. H. Cuthbertson, of Otha.

Moving the adoption of the preamble, Mr. Axelson said that its ultimate object was to place producers in control of all industry, and that the last clause was an expression of the group principle. Mr. Cuthbertson thought the farmers' activities were too scattered, owing to the springing up of numerous organizations for marketing and other purposes, as separate entities.

Col. Robinson, of Munson, expressed objection to the manner in which the preamble was worded. C. C. Reed, of Aker Local, vigorously criticized the resolution, contending that the objects of the Association were very clearly worded in Section 3 of the Constitution. He moved, seconded by J. P. Watson, of Chinook, that the resolution be referred back to the Constituency Association for "a more clear and concise statement." After some further discussion, the motion to refer back was carried.

Supporting a resolution from Medicine Hat Constituency, calling for an increase in the dues to Central Office, to \$1. to provide for the enlargement of the official organ, Mr. Axelson said that if the bankrupt farmers of the drought area

IMPORTANT CONVENTION RE- PORTS IN NEXT ISSUE OF "THE U. F. A."

Premier Brownlee, in the most important speech which he has delivered since he became Premier, announced to the Annual Convention that definite agreement had been reached on all points with the Dominion Government for the turning over of the National Resources to Alberta.

Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, outlined plans for a proposed system of rural credits.

These speeches, and Professor Fay's addresses, will be dealt with in the next issue of "The U. F. A.", together with various reports to the Convention which are held over from the current number. The issue of February 15th will also carry the conclusions of the general report of the Convention, and will be, in fact, devoted mainly to Convention matters.

were prepared to pay an additional dollar all others should be able to do so. Upon Vice-President Scholefield explaining that the whole subject of the newspaper would be dealt with later in the Convention, Mr. Axelson asked leave to have the resolution withdrawn.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF ELECTING EXECUTIVE

A constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of the three Executive officers of the Association, by the Central Board, which was first defeated on the floor of the Convention on Tuesday morning, was taken up later in the week and adopted, after full discussion, on Thursday. The amendment was submitted by the Central Board, its adoption being moved by R. C. McDonald, and in the debate which followed, members of the Board and Executive of 1925 expressed their views, a number of them being opposed to the change.

The amendment, which is now in effect, and upon the basis of which the Executive of 1926 was subsequently appointed by the new Board, is printed in this issue.

Opposition to the amendment was expressed by John Egger of Lake Thabes Local, on the ground that the old method of electing the Executive by proportional representation from the Convention at large, gave, in his opinion, the best opportunity for various shades of opinion to be represented. The same result could be achieved by electing the Directors at large from the Convention, by proportional representation, but otherwise some shades of opinion might not be represented.

Henry Young of Millet also opposed the amendment, contending that the Directors were already overworked, and this would still further burden them, while C. Wagner of Federal so strongly supported the amendment. "It is entirely reasonable that when we elect our Board," said he, "we should leave it to them to decide who are the best men to act for them when they are not meeting. This is the method followed by the Wheat Pools, and it is democratic. When we elect our Board we should be able to trust them to choose the best Executive from their experience in working together."

Various views pro and con were expressed during Tuesday's debate on this subject, some of the delegates who opposed the amendment, however, definitely withdrawing on the floor of the Convention on Thursday that after giving the matter full consideration, they had changed their views.

The amendment carried on Thursday by a very large majority.

DIRECTORS AND OTHERS EXPRESS VIEWS

H. F. Spencer of Parkland, member of the Board of 1925 for Macleod, stated that the Board had not passed the recommendation unanimously. In the organization, he said, certain men of outstanding ability were developed, some of whom, however, might be

unable to shoulder the detailed work of a Director, though their value as Executives was unquestioned. If the amendment were adopted, these men were liable to be lost to the Association.

A. Raft, Director for East Edmonton, said: "If you want an efficient Board, pass that resolution," while R. J. Ewing, Director for East and West Calgary, did not favor the change, suggesting that if this system were followed, the President and Vice-President might be logically be appointed by the Board.

Upon C. C. Reed of Aker Local urging that some member of the Executive speak on the resolution, the chairman called upon Mr. Heyington, who announced, however, that he could speak only for himself, and not for the Executive as a whole. He was entirely opposed to the resolution. If experience of the past were any value, and he had been an officer in some capacity since 1919, he said, then there was good reason for retaining on the Board men who could afford to give their time for that particular work. There might be men who could not afford the time for both Executive and Board work, and he himself was in that position. The U. F. A. was not a business institution, but an educational institution, and the methods which were suitable for the one were not necessarily always right for the other.

A. P. Aitken, Director for Battle River, suggested that President Wood be asked to give his views. One of the delegates thought it might be unfair to ask the President to speak on this matter, and on a show of hands being taken, the delegates negatived the suggestion, and the amendment was defeated.

RECONSIDERATION RAISED ON POINT OF PRIVILEGE

That was on Tuesday. On Thursday morning, C. C. Reed, on a point of privilege, moved to reconsider the amendment, on the ground that until a complete statement had been laid before the Convention, by the officers, a decision was premature. The resolution came from the Board, who had administered the affairs of the Association efficiently, and it was absolutely vital to get at the facts. This was particularly important if, as some believed, there had been division for three years.

Mr. Cuthbertson felt that the Convention had a right to ask Mr. Wood's opinion upon this important question.

F. J. Kessener, M.L.A., said he had often often that the method of electing the Executive, while "democratic," was not perhaps the most efficient. So long as things ran smoothly, perhaps, it was well to leave well enough alone.

Carl Axelson said that so long as the organization had no clear declaration of its beliefs such as was contained in the preamble which he had favored, confusion could not be escaped.

Opposing approval of the amendment, E. Linn suggested that as it was not a unanimous recommendation of the Board, the amendment should be referred back to the Locals for a year. It was not correct, however, Mr. Linn declared, to say that there was discord on the Board.

After four or five years sitting around the table of the Board, C. Jensen, Director for Lethbridge, said he was sure that the resolution of the amendment would be a great and serious mistake. G. Ross, Director for Camrose, favored the amendment.

TWO HOUSES WHERE ONE SHOULD EXIST

President Wood, who was asked to speak, said that the main objection to the old system was, in his opinion, that it was illogical. Members selected their delegates from their own Locals, and it was natural to expect that the choice would be better than if the selection was made from larger units. In the same way, the Directors were chosen by delegates from men they knew in their own districts. The Board was too large to act at all times upon minor matters, and power to do this was given to an Executive. But here the chain of responsibility was broken, as the Executive was not responsible.

(Continued on page 8)

Matters of Intimate Concern to Farm Women, From World Peace to Poultry Raising, Discussed by U.F.W.A. Convention

**Glorying of War in Literature of Public and High Schools Condemned by Alberta Farm Women—
Equalization of Duties on Eggs as Between U.S. and Canada Asked—Convention Asks Extension
of Mothers' Allowance Act**

By Miss LUCILE MacRAE, Secretary of the U. F. W. A.

Everything from World Peace to poultry raising was discussed in the interesting little Parliament held last week by the United Farm Women of Alberta.

Not so large as the men's Convention, not quite so noted by press or Province, nevertheless this little body of women which met in the basement of Central United Church, from Tuesday to Friday of last week, exerts a powerful influence in shaping the destinies of Western Canada.

MRS. PARLBY'S NOTABLE ADDRESS

The Honorable Irene Parlby's address stands out as one of the notable achievements of the women's Convention. Basing her remarks on "Education for Peace", Mrs. Parlby stressed the fact that in days past education was the privilege of the few; today the "educa-

tion of all is the concern of each and the education of each is the concern of all." The only way to make Democracy safe for the world is through education, Mrs. Parlby believes.

Perhaps not so notable, but certainly of great interest to the women engaged in poultry raising in the Province, especially those shipping through the Egg and Poultry Pool, was the "Practical Talk on Poultry" by P. Stacey, given on the opening day of the Convention. "Don't keep hens. Let hens keep you"—a slogan adopted by Mr. Stacey, could undoubtedly be made to apply to all poultry fanciers, if the rules of poultry care were strictly adhered to. "No Drafts" is one of the rules laid down by Mr. Stacey—"Plenty of Ventilation" is another. "The old idea of a warm hen house is a myth", said Mr. Stacey.

"Keep the hens dry and you need not worry about them freezing." A clean board floor and perches all the same height were other suggestions offered for the correct care of the temperamental hen.

PLACE OF EDUCATION IN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Professor Fay of Toronto University, addressed the Women's Convention on Tuesday afternoon on "The Place of Education in the Co-operative Movement". Through education practical co-operation is now becoming possible, Professor Fay pointed out; previous conceptions of co-operation being entirely too impractical and idealistic. On Friday afternoon the Professor entertained the ladies pleasantly with a social lecture, dealing with phases of life at Cambridge. (Continued on page 20)



U. F. W. A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1934

Front Row—Left to right: Mrs. Norman Talbot, Wapiti (Athabasca); Mrs. W. B. McNaughton, Banbury (Vegreville); Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Beinsies (First Vice-President); Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay (President); Mrs. J. W. Field, Wainwright (Second Vice-President); Miss L. A. MacRae, Calgary (Secretary); Mrs. E. F. Kiser, High River (Treasurer).
Standing—Left to right: Mrs. Angus Baker, Medicine Hat (Medicine Hat); Mrs. D. J. Christie, Strathcona (Wetaskiwin); Mrs. A. E. Postans, Heath (Battle River); Mrs. M. E. G. H. Schoenfeld, Crossfield (East and West Calgary); Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Glendon (Bow River); Mrs. R. Price, Stettler (Camrose); Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson (Acadia); Mrs. T. M. Carlson, Cardston (Lethbridge); Mrs. F. G. Hepburn, Elstera (Red Deer); Mrs. E. H. Stridger, Rossmington (Peace River S.); Mrs. A. H. Warr, Wainwright (Athabasca); and Mrs. E. J. Bentley, N. Edmonton (S. and W. Edmonton), were not present.

Dominant Spirit of U.F.A. Has Been True to Ideal of Social Reform by Sane and Practical Methods, Declares President Wood in Tenth Annual Address

These Principles Have Been Applied in the Two Major Enterprises of the Association, the Political Movement and the Wheat Pool, and Justified by the Progress Made—"Don't Make Your Appeal to Prejudice, Passion, Ignorance, and All That Is Vicious in Man, and Don't Respond to That Appeal When Made to You"

Ten years ago today I was elected President of the U.F.A. Nothing is more necessary at the present time than organized movement of the people in constructive social reform. No man can hold a more honorable position than that of leadership in such a movement, and no man is worthy of such a position who does not keenly realize the great responsibility attached to it. Neither is any man worthy of membership in such a movement who has no desire for social betterment, or willingness to make some contribution to that end.

During the past decade, while we have had within our organization all variations of ideas and opinions as to what we wanted to accomplish and the practical methods to pursue, there has never been a time when the dominant spirit has not been true to the ideal of social reform, or when the endeavor of the organization has not been to pursue sane and practical methods. While it is hard to clearly envisage an ideal, it is much more difficult to formulate practical methods of achieving that ideal. A trail through social confusion to social order has never been blazed. Through this encircling jungle to the higher open ground beyond, social forces must find their way. For any element of the masses to mobilize themselves into a social force for constructive purposes is a difficult undertaking within itself, but for that force to get correct bearings and define practical plans of procedure in a constructive program is much more difficult. To this latter task especially, has the U. F. A. bent its efforts during the last ten years.

NO PRECEDENT BY WHICH TO BE GUIDED

Many difficulties have been encountered. We had no precedent by which to be guided. Confusion of thought and even conflict of opinion were encountered at practically every step of progress. Perhaps one of the most difficult barriers to progress has been the conflict between dogmatic ideas of making arbitrary social adjustments, as against the idea of the slower method of gradual but systematic construction under the broad guidance of well-defined natural laws. The idea that there are short-cuts to industrial and social adjustments has long been a popular one, and is still tenaciously held by a great number of

Reviewing the development of the U. F. A. during the past decade, President Wood, in his Tenth Annual Address, declares that in "the two major enterprises which we have inaugurated during that time, namely, the Political Movement and the Wheat Pool, we have tried to adhere to the principles of practicability." He adds that "there has been and still is more or less inclination to pursue impractical methods for the purpose of achieving quick results," but expresses the opinion that "the more practical idea is not only holding the ascendancy, but is gradually gaining ground." Discussing the political contest of 1929, President Wood shows that while outside of Alberta there had been a widespread belief that the U. F. A. was building its house on shifting sand, in political affairs, "and that the first little political gale would strew its wreckage over the political desert, the gale came, but the wreckage did not materialize."

sincere reformers, but is gradually, though slowly, giving way to the more practical, constructive one. To this idea the U.F.A. has steadily held during the past decade, though, not without serious opposition.

TWO MAJOR ENTERPRISES LAUNCHED

In the two major enterprises we have inaugurated during that time, namely the political movement and the Wheat Pool, we have tried in both instances to adhere to the principles of practicability, though there has been and still is more or less inclination to pursue impractical meth-

ods for the purpose of achieving quick results. However, I think the more practical idea is not only holding the ascendancy but is gradually gaining ground.

In 1919 our organization decided to enter the field of active politics. During the life of our present political system, many new political parties have sprung up. Most of them, after a brief career have died, but some by drawing the remaining vitality from discredited, older parties have flourished for a longer time. Some of these new parties have sprung out of current popular issues, others have been organized on the basis of some particular school of thought, teaching that social adjustments can be arbitrarily made. These have lived longer, but only as isolated voices crying in the wilderness. In recent times not a few former parties have come into existence, usually at the expense of the death of the mother organizations that gave them birth. The lives of these were brief, if not entirely inglorious.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT NOT SIMPLY A GESTURE

All of these facts were before the U. F. A. when it decided to enter the political field, and had no little influence on our decision as to the form our political movement would be given. They were especially convincing as to the futility of launching another political party on the basis of either a changeable or unchangeable platform. We did not believe that there was reasonable hope of such parties being of long duration, or very useful while they existed. We did not want to inaugurate a political movement simply as a gesture. What we desired was a movement founded on a stable basis, in which we could exercise our citizen rights in a practical way for constructive



PRESIDENT WOOD

purposes. Our decision was to enter the political field as an organization.

(At the beginning, the idea that impressed itself, probably more than any other, was that of carrying on our activities in a democratic way. This was made possible by extending our organization machinery and adapting it to that particular purpose. This we did and, so far as I am aware, ours is the only political movement in existence that is systematically organized, and operated in a thoroughly democratic manner.)

(The next thing of vital importance was a suitable basis on which to found our movement. This we also found to be in our organization and at its base. This was an industrial interest that was common to all members. Platforms of political parties, written on current issues or dogmatic opinions, will come and go till political parties on that kind of basis pass out of existence, but agriculture will go on down the centuries and ages as long as man eats food and wears clothing. Each recurring year of industrial development and social progress makes it more incumbent on those responsible for this great industrial interest to become more and more efficient in dealing directly with agriculture, and more intelligent in speaking for that interest, in the adjustment of relationships with other interests in industrial construction.

TO GET OTHER INTERESTS TO TAKE THEIR SHARE

We realize that to develop this intelligence and practical efficiency is a great undertaking and involves a slow process, but the work is before us and cannot be avoided. Besides these internal difficulties there are many outside problems to deal with. The first we meet, and a difficult one, is to get other interests to endorse our constructive program and take their share of responsibility in carrying the work forward.

(All industrial interests, special and general, must be brought together, harmonized and built systematically into a complete, practical and smooth-running whole. At the present time we have no industrial system in which all parts are functioning together systematically in the interest of industrial efficiency. It is true that we have made much progress in industrial development, but the different industrial elements have been functioning largely as separate entities. These various elements have not only not been systematically harmonized in their working relationship with each other, but have been actually competing against each other, the more efficient ones exploiting the less efficient.)

(With a sincere desire that this destructive conflict be eliminated from industrialism, the U. F. A. has invited the co-operation of kindred interests to that end. In the political field, we invite any legitimate interest, distinct from agriculture, to send their own selected representatives of that interest, to meet our own in dealing with the problems of adjustment and construction, as well as the inauguration of economy and efficiency in government. We are making this appeal, especially in Provincial affairs, not because of a greater necessity in this field, but because the problems involved in bringing order out of confusion are much simpler in the Provincial than in the Federal field. While we have reason to be encouraged in the hope that the more responsible elements of citizenry are giving this appeal serious and not

unfriendly consideration, there is much opposition to it from others. This opposition comes principally from those who have some kind of personal interest, either direct or indirect, in party politics. I would not say that this opposition is by any means entirely insincere or unfair, but it is hard for a mind influenced by personal interest, or ambitions, to be altogether unbiased when that interest is being in any way interfered with. I regret that this attitude of mind has been quite manifest in much of the criticism of our movement.

LACK OF FRANKNESS IN CRITICISM

An outstanding feature of this criticism of our movement has been a lack of frankness in discussing the question fairly, on the basis of merit or demerit. In attempts to associate it with publicans and sinners, its advocates have been called Ciars, Lenins, Mussolinis, etc. With a genius for creating confusion these biased critics try to mix it with Socialism by mentioning the two things in the same paragraph. In attempts to appeal to national prejudice, efforts have been made to associate it in some vague way with the political party system in the United States, as though there were some fundamental difference between the same system in different countries. Attempts are made to protect the old system in our own country by blanketing its defects under the high-sounding term of "responsible government". In defense of that system these critics steadfastly turn their faces toward traditions of the past and refuse to face the constructive problems of the future.

While some who are materially interested in the old system, or especially prejudiced in its favor, have been unable to rise above party tactics in their criticism, they by no means represent the majority of Alberta citizens. While some of the daily papers has endorsed the principles of our movement, the more responsible ones have been more sincere and dignified in their criticisms, and not a few of the weeklies are active supporters. I think the further we get from partisan prejudices and the nearer we get to open-minded consideration of human welfare and social progress, the more favorably our plan is received.

GALE CAME--WRECKAGE DID NOT MATERIALIZE

To review the attitude of others toward us without making some review of ourselves would probably not be fair to either side. At the beginning there were many of our own members who thought we were making a mistake. Some thought that we should remain out of active politics as an organized, independent group, and dictate terms on which we would give our voting support to either of the contending parties—in other words, sell our voting strength to the highest bidder and take the desperate chance of making collections. Others thought we should organize a new party under the old system, but composed entirely of honest, "forward-looking, like-minded" individuals. The hope and purpose were not made clear, but in the face of history, the prospect was not appealing. Even after we had decided to enter the field as an industrial class group, quite a few unorganized farmers refused their support, and even some of our own members remained with the ancient flesh pots. Outside of Alberta there was a widespread

opinion that we were building our house on shifting sand, and that the first little political gale would strew its wreckage over the political desert. The gale came, but the wreckage did not materialize.

NEXT DAY OF JUDGMENT NEXT SUMMER

The next day of judgment has been set for next summer, when a political Jaro is expected to appear, riding the raging clouds, circling, and hurling his thunderbolts against our poor house, until it is no more. Whether or not the noble spectacle is to be filmed I am not informed, but till then our house stands.

In the meantime our own people who were doubtful at first are getting a clearer understanding of what is involved. Faith in and loyalty to the movement is increasing. But considering the attitude of some of our own members and those most closely allied to agriculture, I doubt that we have much justification in too severely criticizing the attitude of other citizens. It seems to be a human characteristic to turn easily from old things to new.

(The most frequent charge, and the one that has probably confused the minds of more people, including farmers, than any other, is that we are a narrow class movement, standing for selfish, class interest only. It is true that the internal industrial conflict that has been going on between industrial classes has developed narrow-mindedness, selfishness and even hatred between the classes. While ours has been the primary industrial interest, we have perhaps suffered more than any other class from this unholy conflict, and it is only reasonable to assume that its malign influence would affect us at least equally with others. After a half century of study of our own class problems, we have definitely concluded that they can never be ultimately solved by class conflict, but can only be solved by class co-operation. We do not claim that the guidance of a higher spirit of unselfishness led us to this conclusion. It did not. What intelligence we possessed was our only guide. This finally led us to the further conclusion that our own interest could be best served when that interest was systematically built into a properly adjusted industrial system. This involves a constructive program that we cannot carry on alone. All legitimate interests are involved in this program, and the major ones, at least, must co-operate in carrying it forward.)

INVITE ALL CLASSES TO SHARE

(It may be said that when we base our appeal on a program, the carrying out of which will better our own conditions, that in itself is an appeal of selfishness. Perhaps it is, but it is a selfishness that we invite all classes to participate in equally with ourselves. If this is selfishness, it is at least intelligent selfishness. When the race will have been built into one co-operative unit in the interest of human welfare, there will be nothing left to exploit except the gifts of nature. But, by that time humanity will have developed sufficient intelligence regarding human welfare to understand that by co-operating with nature her gifts will be multiplied.)

(Selfishness is the product of stupidity, and leads individuals into conflict with each other in which all are harmed. The effects of conflict are brutalizing to both the successful and unsuccessful. Conflict is crippling industry and is the

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the train was the cold air. It was
 a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I
 had been wrapped in. The station was
 bustling with people, some looking
 weary and others excited. I found my
 way to the platform where the train
 was waiting. The engine was a
 marvel of engineering, with its
 smokestacks and wheels. I took a
 moment to look at the tracks stretching
 into the distance. The landscape was
 flat and open, with a few scattered
 trees. The sky was a pale blue, and
 the sun was just beginning to rise.
 I felt a sense of adventure and
 excitement. This was my first trip
 alone, and I was determined to make
 the most of it. I took a deep breath
 and stepped onto the platform. The
 train started to move, and I felt a
 surge of energy. I was on my way.

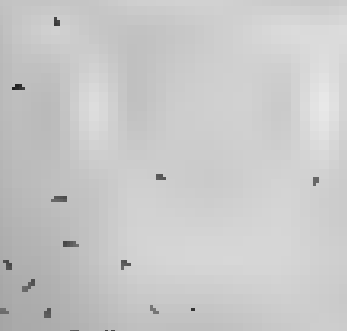
The journey was long and tiring, but
 I was determined to reach my
 destination. The train was crowded,
 and I had to stand for most of the
 trip. The scenery was beautiful, with
 rolling hills and fields. I saw a few
 small towns and villages, but nothing
 particularly remarkable. The train
 stopped at several stations, and I took
 a moment to look out the window.
 The air was fresh and clean, and I
 felt a sense of freedom. I was
 alone, and I was in control. I was
 on my own, and I was proud of it.
 The train finally arrived at my
 destination, and I stepped out. I was
 tired, but I was happy. I had made
 it. I was home.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the train was the cold air. It was
 a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I
 had been wrapped in. The station was
 bustling with people, some looking
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 train started to move, and I felt a
 surge of energy. I was on my way.

Farmers Who Proved Strongest Force in Alberta in Federal Contest Will Again Be Called Into Action in Provincial Election This Year

1. F. A. sent to Board of A. is alleged to contain figures (shown that surviving numbers in both Board and I had tried to begining to the F. A. changed in Feb and 4/1940

● 2019 年 1 月 1 日起, 企业发生的符合条件的广告费和业务宣传费支出, 不超过当年销售(营业)收入 15% 的部分, 准予扣除; 超过部分, 准予在以后纳税年度结转扣除。

[illegible]

THE FLOOR IS THE PROPERTY OF THE
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, NEW YORK

The diagram illustrates a 2D hexagonal lattice. A central atom, labeled 'A', is surrounded by six nearest neighbors, labeled 'B'. These six neighbors are further surrounded by a second shell of six atoms, labeled 'C'. The lattice is shown as a portion of a larger, periodic structure.

[illegible][illegible]

Age Group	Education Level	Percentage of Respondents
18-29	High School	~45%
18-29	College	~55%
18-29	Graduate	~65%
30-49	High School	~55%
30-49	College	~65%
30-49	Graduate	~75%
50-69	High School	~65%
50-69	College	~75%
50-69	Graduate	~85%
70+	High School	~75%
70+	College	~85%
70+	Graduate	~95%

1. NAME _____
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Farmers Repaid Hundred fold in Economic Benefits For Expenditure of Time, Money and Energy in Election of Their Own Representatives

The American Farm Committee of the
 National Farmers Union, National Farmers
 Union of America, Government and Farmers
 Union and Only Equal.

brief review of



play for all parts of Canada would be the long run serve the best interest of all the people whether those are residing in the East or the West.

At the present time the Alberta Grain Board in consultation with the Government of Saskatchewan is preparing to take action to bring about the removal of certain discriminatory rates in effect on some of the branch lines in the West. The discrimination against which appeal is being made was in existence under the old Crown's New Pass Agreement and remains unchanged today in grain shipped to Port William from points on West branch lines in Alberta. The rate is higher than the ordinary rate or from three to four and a hundred per cent. higher than the ordinary rate on grain shipped to Winnipeg.

U. P. A. GOVERNMENT FIGHTS FOR REDUCED EAST RATES

For some years past the U. P. A. in cooperation with other organizations has been urging the reduction of freight rates on grain shipped to the Pacific coast to parity with rates for grain shipped to Port William. The

U. P. A. Government has taken a most active part in the struggle to secure such a reduction, expert technical and legal aid being engaged in the preparation and presentation of the case for reduction, as in the fight for the Crown's New Pass Agreement and for the improvement of the freight rate structure in general. In the matter of the rates on Westbound grain, there has been close co-operation between the Government of Alberta and British Columbia. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has taken part in the fight the Alberta representatives in the Council having given special attention to this matter.

The first reduction in rates on Westbound grain took place in July, 1922 and amounted to 20 per cent. In 1923 there was a further reduction of 10 per cent. The rate still remained higher than rates on Eastbound traffic. In September, 1924, the Board of Railway Commissioners ordered the complete removal of the discrimination and on September 1st the order became effective. Appeal against this ruling has been made by the railway companies but the decision of the Board has not yet been rendered. A report that the members of the Board are divided equally for and against the maintenance of the order was published in the press some weeks ago. If this should prove to be correct the order will stand.

It is worthy of note that a motion to the effect

That in the opinion of the House the maximum freight scale should be shortened insofar as it is reflected in standard mile age rates, class rates and commodity rates,

was introduced on February 22nd of last year by E. M. Kennedy, the member for Chatham. It was supported by the House members and some other but was defeated in the House. The dual emphasis of the importance of this matter by U. P. A. members in the Ontario House has, however, been of great value in bringing to the notice of the people of the West the serious discrimination which has existed.

The application of the order equalizing rates on Westbound grain did not bring as large a reduction in transportation costs at all points as had been anticipated. The average from Alberta points, however, being from one to two

Tariff of Fees FOR Motor Licenses

Be Sure to Obtain Your 1926 License Plates Before Operating Motor Vehicle

LENGTH OF WHEELBASE IN INCHES

For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 in.	\$15.00
Exceeding 100 in. but not over 105 in.	17.50
Exceeding 105 in. but not over 110 in.	20.00
Exceeding 110 in. but not over 115 in.	22.50
Exceeding 115 in. but not over 120 in.	25.00
Exceeding 120 in. but not over 125 in.	27.50
Exceeding 125 in. but not over 130 in.	30.00
Exceeding 130 in. but not over 135 in.	32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 in.	\$5.00

License Plates may be obtained on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, at the departmental offices in Calgary and Lethbridge, and from the Offices of the Clerks of the Court in the various Judicial Districts.

GEORGE HODLEY, Provincial Secretary.

E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

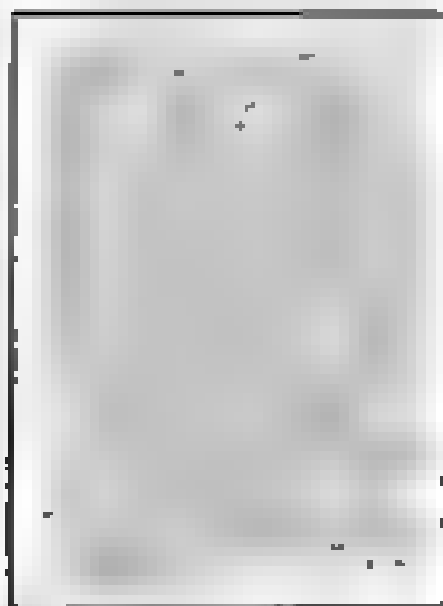
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"Work That Is Concerning United States Farmers Today Is Exactly What the U.F.A. Has Been Doing for 15 or 20 Years"

*Let Us Not Fall in G... to be Educational Work That Men Have Done in Their Organizations and
Let Us Not Fall in ... to be ... and ... to be ...

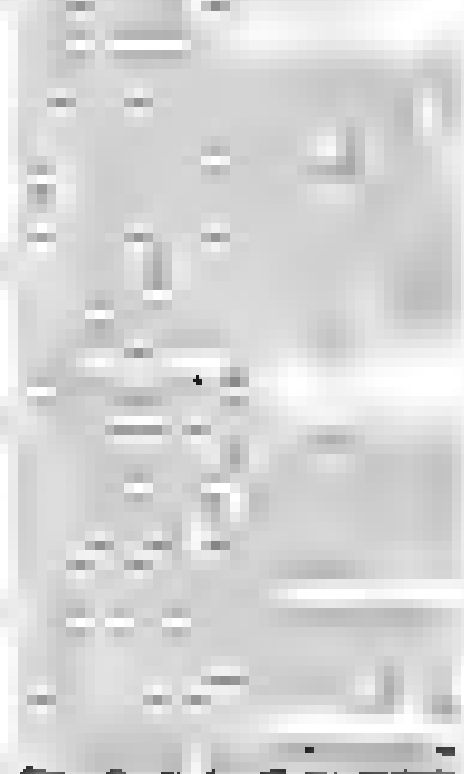
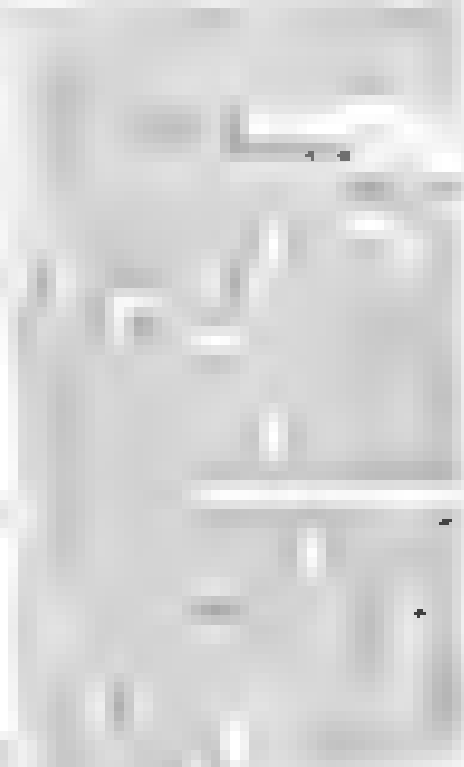
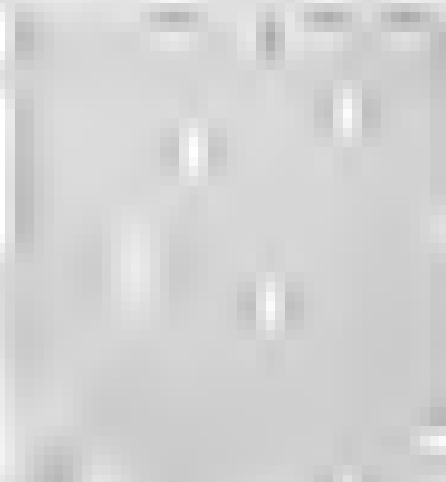
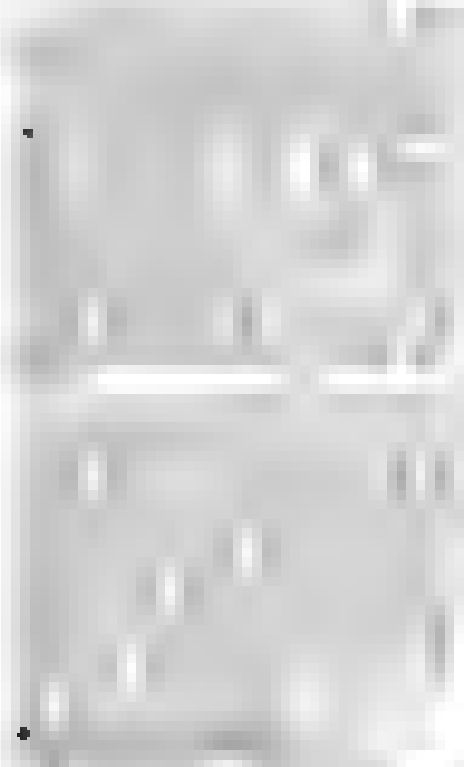
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First Annual Meeting of Alberta Dairy Pool Approves Unanimously of the Policy Followed by Directors

Members of the Alberta Dairy Pool, assembled at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, last night, for the first annual meeting of the Pool, and after a long session, approved unanimously the policy followed by the directors.

Following the meeting the members adjourned to the University Hotel.



Allege Corruption in the Athabasca Election Contest

Persons Alleged to Have Taken
Part in the Election Contest
Have Been Charged by the Board of
Election

The Board of Election for the Athabasca District has today announced that it has charged several persons with corruption in the election contest. The charges are based on the results of the election held on January 1st, 1933. The Board has found that several persons have taken part in the election contest in a corrupt manner. The persons charged are: [Names of persons charged]

The Board has also found that several persons have taken part in the election contest in a corrupt manner. The persons charged are: [Names of persons charged]

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Executive of U. F. A Now Appointed by the Central Board

The Central Board of the United Farmers of Alberta has today appointed [Name of person appointed] as the Executive of the U. F. A.

The Central Board of the United Farmers of Alberta has today appointed [Name of person appointed] as the Executive of the U. F. A.

The Central Board of the United Farmers of Alberta has today appointed [Name of person appointed] as the Executive of the U. F. A.



Mr. [Name of person in photo]
Executive of the U. F. A.

which he intended to follow, by striking out the words "and three Executive officers" in clause 1E in Section 4, page 4 in the Constitution, and changing clause 1 of Section 4A, page 5, to read: "The three Executive officers heretofore elected by the Convention shall hereafter be appointed by the Board of Directors, from among their members, such appointment to be made at the first meeting of the new Board and to hold for the term of that Board."

MEIGHEN AMENDMENT WOULD HAVE CREATED PRECEDENT IN CONFLICT WITH BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE U. F. A.

(Continued from page 4)

support in the popular vote, and has substantially the largest number of members of any party in the present House of Commons.

That those who now assume to be His Excellency's advisers have among them no Prime Minister with a seat in either House of Parliament, and under such circumstances are not competent to act as, or to become, the Committee of Parliament, commonly known as the Government, or to address Parliament through His Excellency, and their attempted continuance in office is a violation of the principles and practice of British constitutional government.

FAR-REACHING EFFECT OF AMENDMENT

If you read the amendment carefully you will realize that if it had carried it would have had a far-reaching effect in the future of our idea of economic group or industrial representation. It means that the Liberal party, not having the largest number of members in the House, should have turned over the reins of government to the party that had; in this case the Conservatives. This party, however, has not a majority of the whole House.

The British constitution, upon which is founded our Parliamentary practices, is not in the form of a legal document. It is made up of precedents, practices and usages. It has been built up by precedent after precedent because certain conditions arose that had to be met, for which there was no precedent. Hence the fact that the Constitution is as I have already indicated. In Canada until recently we have had the two-party system in practice. One of the parties has always had a majority in the House, until after the last election. The Meighen amendment had for its purpose the creating of the precedent that the largest party or group in the House must be automatically called upon to form the Government, irrespective of whether or not it had a majority of the whole House. If the amendment had carried, it would have created a precedent and therefore would have become part of our Parliamentary practice.

EFFECT ON U. F. A. PLAN OF ACTION

We must examine what this would have meant insofar as the U. F. A. is concerned. I need not recite the reasons for our belief in economic group representation; suffice it to say that we uphold the principle that economic pressures will eventually bring it more and more into existence. Suppose, then, that we have at some future time a number of representatives of the most important economic groups—also one of the old political parties, with none of the economic groups having as large a number of members as the political party and also the political party not having a

GENUINE BUFFALO COATS FOR SALE

The skins used in the manufacture of these coats are from the Government herd at Watnwright, and from the younger animals only. Our process of tanning makes the skins exceptionally light in weight and durable.

MADE TO YOUR MEASUREMENTS.

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS

Edmonton Tannery

EDMONTON ALTA.

We tan your horses and cow hides into robes and rugs, bags or harness leather.

A BRICK CHIMNEY

In the Farm Home is your protection against fire risk. Brick, Fancy Cobble and Rustic Fireplaces built to order. Cement Grave Curbs with name engraved for \$100. We will do your work in any part of Alberta. Let us quote you prices. State requirements fully.

JAS. PETTIGREW

2740 Fourteenth St. N.W. Calgary General Contractor



You'll like this sparkling creamy cracker—the tasty "soddy" of countless picnic parties since 1874.

"Fresh from the oven daily."

Paulin Chambers Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
CALGARY, ALBERTA
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Alberta Registered Seed Grain FOR SALE

Registered and Extra No. 1 Marquis Wheat. Registered and Extra No. 1 Victory and Banner Oats at reasonable prices. High Germination, Clean and True to Type.

For Prices and Particulars apply to

W.J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner

For Prices and Particulars apply to

Edmonton

Alberta

Practise Thrift

INVEST IN 4½% DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Issued in Denominations of \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$250, \$500 and \$10,000. Payable on Demand.

For further particulars, write or apply to

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W. V. NEWSON,

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FARM LANDS

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA
offers an opportunity for farmers in the
new Lethbridge-Northern Irrigation
District where schools, churches, coal
mines, rural telephones, and splendid
roads already exist. A well settled
community, no pioneering. The district
is cut by three branch railway lines.
Land sold on crop payments, at \$10.00
to \$15.00 per acre. Water payments
spread over fifty years. Applicants
must have own equipment and qualifi-
cations of farm experience. This is a
proposition for real farmers who appre-
ciate the value of irrigation as crop in-
surance. State fully what equipment
you have and your experience. Apply,
Colonization Manager, 117 Alberta De-
partment Bldg., Lethbridge, Alberta.

WANTED TO RENT WITH OPTION TO
buy half to section, suitable for mixed
farming. Have help and full outfit. E.
A. Walbridge, Cereal, Alberta.

FOLLOW THE BIRD TO VICTORIA—
IMMEDIATE HOME PROPERTY, 17½
ACRES, \$5000. Located on a main high-
way 1 mile from Victoria, B. C. 1½
acres orchard (70 trees mixed fruits,
5 acres under cultivation. Bangalow,
5 rooms, electric light and telephone.
Garage, stable, chicken house, etc. Agency
paid \$1500 for this property in 1912.
Anyone requiring a change of climate
with a comfortable little home, under
pleasant surroundings, with ample land
to keep some cows, some chickens and
grow some fruit should be interested in
this little farm. Pictures of the prop-
erty will be furnished upon application.
Apply to owner, E. J. Hiley, 225 Eighth
Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

WANTED TO RENT—ABOUT THREE
quarter sections good wheat land. Have
horses and full equipment. Fred Murray,
Edmonton, Alberta.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT REGISTERED
Aberdeen Angus cattle, including cows,
two-year-olds, yearlings and calves;
both sexes; very reasonable prices. L.
McComb, Husley, Alta. C. N. 819.

REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, SCOT-
land blood, 12 years old; will work; good
condition. Black & Pious, Edmonton,
Alta.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS—
One, 2 years, two, 18 months; one of
better from R.O.P. dam. Leslie Marr,
Millet, Alta.

CANCER



and Tumors successfully treated
(removed) without knife or gall.
All work guaranteed. Come or
write for free Sanatorium Book
Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM
125 Edmunds Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

majority of the members. If Mr. Meighen's amendment had carried, it would not matter how desirous these groups might be of co-operating for the purpose of forming a group government, they could not do so until the Governor-General had first called upon the old party to form a Government. It would mean that the old party would form the Government and they would have to be defeated on the floor of the House before the co-operating groups could be called upon to form the Government.

By defeating Mr. Meighen's amendment, the way has been left open for the Governor-General to ask co-operating groups to form a Government without going through the performance already outlined. Our vote was not a vote of confidence or want of confidence in the Government. It was on the constitutional question only. The vote on the speech from the throne will determine our attitude as to whether we have confidence in the Government being able to carry out its policy in regard to the proposed important legislation.

CONCENTRATION UPON CONSTRUCTIVE POLICIES

(Continued from page 1)
side, for its appointment, to the Board. This was done a year or two ago, but of a house divided against itself, but of two houses where one should exist. It was reasonable that there would be men elected to the Executive under the old system who could not be elected to the Board from their own districts.

President Wood said there was no conflict between the Board and the Executive, but the system was not efficient. He knew of no other similar body to the U. F. A., which had the same system. As to the matter of electing the President, Mr. Wood pointed out that the U. F. A., as an educational institution, is in a different position from a commercial institution, in that the President speaks for the whole organization, and, being in that position, is elected by the whole organization, and responsible, not to the Board, but to the Convention. There was a difference in the Wheat Pool, where the chairman was actually responsible directly to the Directors of this commercial institution.

If the old system were retained, it would be better to make the Executive free from responsibility to the Board, and give them their own duties rather than to make them responsible to white not appointed by the Board.

E. S. Sears favored the amendment. He remarked that a member of the Executive could not go into any district without a request from the Director of the district, this policy having been decided upon by the Board.

Mr. Unsworth of Regina thought the proposed change undesirable, while Mr. Cuthbertson of Oulu announced that he had changed his mind, and favored the amend-

U. F. A. MEMBERSHIP FOR 1925

On January 29th, membership in the U. F. A. for 1925, including all branches, totaled 11,025. Additional dues for 1925 may be received for several weeks to come. At the end of January of last year the membership paid up for 1925 was 15,461.

most. John Egger thought the Board, if it was to control the Executive, should be elected by proportional representation from the whole Convention.

The amendment was supported by Mrs. Ross of Millet, who said that the delegates to the Women's Convention, who did not nominate men for the U. F. A. Executive, but took part in the voting, frequently knew nothing about some of the nominees.

"I favor the amendment heartily," said Vice-President Schuchman. "We want an efficient organization. Perhaps it is because we have not been efficiently organized that we have not got as large a membership today as we should have."

C. Ross announced that he had changed his mind, and favored the amendment, which was also supported by G. H. Higgs, Director for Red Deer.

A motion by Mr. Clay of Ponoka that the amendment should not come into force until next year, was defeated, and the amendment adopted.

(To be continued)

TO ORGANIZE BOW VALLEY, FEB. 26th

A convention for the purpose of organizing Bow Valley Provincial Constituency will be held at Banash, Friday, Feb. 26th, commencing at 7:30 p.m. Representation will be one for every ten paid-up members or major portion. It is hoped Locals will send full delegations, and that a large number of visitors as well from each Local will be present.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING DAIRY POOL

(Continued from page 1)
The country's action in taking themselves with the Pool movement was dictated by the consideration that by so doing they advance the interests of dairy producers. Cooperation in the sale of agricultural products was in step with the march of progress, and the country had concluded that they could best serve the industry in which they belonged by allying themselves with the forces of co-operation and existing them to establish the co-operative marketing of dairy products on an economical and commercially efficient basis.

"It is sincerely believed that cream shipments would be well advised to join the Dairy Pool without delay. We will gladly give full information to all inquirers. Our support is pledged to this movement and we will do everything in our power to help the organizers to attain their objects," said Mr. Law.

The financial statement was adopted and the entire Board of Directors were re-elected at the close of the convention.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT SETS AGE LIMIT OF 25 YEARS FOR JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP — ANOTHER CHANGES BOUNDARIES OF DIRECTORATES

Proposal to Hold Annual Convention in Summer Months Referred to Locals for Consideration

The Constitutional amendment concerning the appointment of the Executive is printed on another page. The following amendments to the Constitution were also adopted by the Convention:

Sub-section 1 of Section 17, which concerns the Junior Branch, is amended by adding the following words: "Membership in which shall be limited to persons under 25 years of age."

Another amendment provides "that all of Ranges 11 and 12, Townships 1 to 6 inclusive, and Range 10, Townships 1 to 4 inclusive, should be detached from the Medicine Hat Federal Constituency and attached to the Lethbridge Federal Constituency for U. F. A. work only."

An amendment proposed by the Board, that the date of the Annual Convention be changed to the summer, and that the Conventions of all three branches of the organization, the U. F. A., U. F. W. A. and Junior branch, be held at the same time and place, was referred to the Locals for consideration and will come before the next Annual Convention.

POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM STOCK
from Martin's best "Dancer" settings; dams' records 200 to 267; also New York State Fair winners. Cockerels \$5.00 and 150; pullets \$2 and \$5 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Lamm, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, exhibition and pure Tamworth, 115-124 egg, \$5.00 and up. Wetherill, 2441 11A St. West, Calgary.

BARRIED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PED-
igreed stock. Dams' records 200 to 244, also 210. Large, healthy, vigorous males. Prices \$10.00 and \$7.50. H. Magnien, Calgary.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS FOR SALE
—Apply Martin's, Mirror, Alta.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED BARRIED ROCK
and Brown Leghorn cockerels. Universally of Alberta strain. Prize winners at 5th Dist. \$5 each. C. L. Adsett, Moose, Alta.

COCKERELS—S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED.
Barred Plymouth Rock. Forty banded pedigreed cockerels, hatched from R.O.P. contest birds, \$1.00 each. Non-pedigreed cockerels, extra quality, \$1.00 each. Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs—For April hatch chicks, \$15.00 per hundred; for May and June hatch, \$10.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 11; \$10.00 per hundred. C. F. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

MANMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—
First prize young tom, second prize old tom at Calgary show, December, 1935, were chosen from my flock. Young toms weigh 25 lbs. and over; dressed on 11th. Bone comb R. I. Red cockerels, egg production a specialty. \$5. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. R. H. Jones, Glendon, or Arrowwood, Alberta.

JUST A FEW OF EACH—SELECTED
bred-to-buy Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00, two for \$3.00. Large brown tom turkeys, \$1.00. Order early. Geo. T. Hogg, Box 11, Park Farm, Carleton Place, Ont.

FINE, STURDY BARRIED ROCK COCKER-
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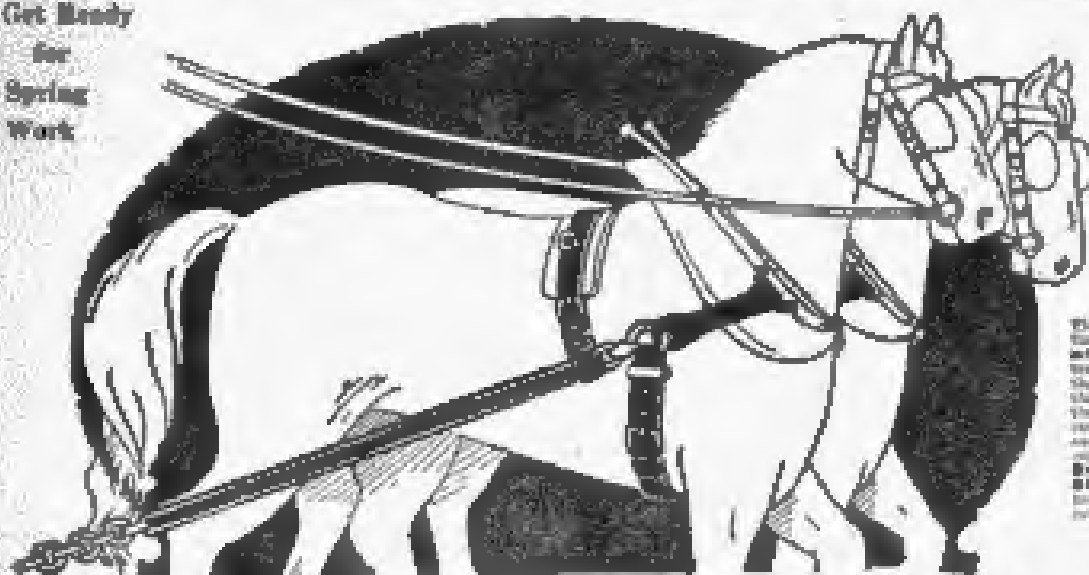
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